

SENATE BONUS BILL AS AMENDED FAILS TO WIN PRESIDENT

Chamber Rejects Sales Tax
Without Even Taking
Record Vote.

ACTION CLINCHES VETO

Bursum Cash Scheme Also
Defeated, 44 to 27, After
Bitter Debate.

VOTE TO-DAY IS PROBABLE

Williams, Borah and Others
Assail Political Cowardice
Displayed in Measure.

By LOUIS SEIBOLD.

Special Dispatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD.
New York Herald Bureau,
Washington, D. C., Aug. 30.

The McCumber bill legalizing the \$5,000,000 bonus paid on the Treasury was "perfected" by the Senate this afternoon and probably will be put to a vote to-morrow.

With complete disregard of the views of President Harding the Senate without a record vote rejected the suggestion made by the President that a sales tax be adopted to finance any bonus venture.

Apparently reliable advisers are that the shabby treatment accorded to his sales tax plan has strengthened the President's determination to veto the bonus bill. A Capitol report that he may intervene before the Senate votes on it is not credited, although some bonus Senators fear a move in that direction.

The sales tax amendment, which was offered by Senator Smoot, was thrown out on the ground that the Senate had no constitutional right to initiate legislation designed to raise revenue. The "best minds" among the bonus Senators decided it wouldn't do. The House of Representatives did not even discuss the sales tax suggestion made by the President when last March it passed the bonus bill to award Government cash to unemployed ex-service men.

Reported to the Full Senate.

As "perfected" by the bonus Senators of both parties and reported by the Committee of the Whole to the full Senate the McCumber bill was amended in only two respects. One change made in the bill provided that the McCumber Finance Committee was in the form of a rider swelling the cost to the Government of the bonus scheme \$350,000,000 to "recruit" Western and Southern States.

The sincere supporters of the McCumber bill boldly charged to-day that the bonus bill was "perfected" on the basis of "otherwise appropriated."

Both of these "improvements" in the McCumber bill make it absolutely certain that it will be disapproved by the President, to whom the sponsors for the McCumber measure intend to rush it within the next week.

Simmons Plan Less Favored.

The Government's objections to the reclamation scheme have already been made known. The Simmons proposal finds even less favor. "Treasury officials, while declining to express publicly their opinion of it, pointed out its impracticability. In the first place the Treasury has no money "not otherwise appropriated." Instead it is faced with a deficit of \$500,000,000.

Another objection to the Simmons proposal is that outside of the Senate there is no information obtainable by the Government that any of the foreign nations intend to begin payment of their obligations in the immediate future, with the possible exception of Great Britain.

Regardless of these considerations, however, the Senatorial supporters of the McCumber scheme purpose to put it through to-morrow (if possible) for reasons that are clearly political, as being purely political. So confident are Senators opposed to the bonus bill, on moral as well as economic grounds, that the President will veto it, the fight originally planned against it has been called off. These Senators believe the sooner the McCumber bill gets to the President the better off it will be for the Treasury Department and the taxpayers of the country.

McCumber at the Tiller.

The seventh day of the debate over the McCumber bill was mainly devoted to the voting down of amendments which were regarded with suspicion by the supporters of that measure and hailed with satisfaction by Senators who will record their votes in opposition to it. Senator McCumber in opposition to the amendments offered during the day declared that the bonus bill must be steered "through delicate

Germany Is Now Printing Daily 3 Billion Marks

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK HERALD.
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New York Herald Bureau,
Berlin, Aug. 30.

Although the German printing press is roaring day and night, pouring out a stream of paper money that totals 3,000,000,000 marks every twenty-four hours, only 40 per cent. of the demand for currency is being satisfied. Banks draw their money from the Reichsbank, which is short of paper money.

In July the currency production amounted to 6,000,000,000 marks a week. In August it rose to 500,000,000 daily and now it is 3,000,000,000 a day. More printers and presses are being put to work, but the increasing demand keeps the shortage at the same ratio.

THEATER BOOMS OUT OF LAST YEAR SLUMP

Ticket Agencies Report \$2.50
Rate Is Helping Stimulate
Business.

HOUSES AGAIN SOLD OUT

Managers Say Vaudeville and
Movies Are Sharing in Gen-
eral Prosperity.

The turn in the theatrical tide has set in, following the slump in the amusement business for the past year and a half. Leading theatrical managers expressed the conviction yesterday from the booming conditions which Broadway has already shown this early that a very good season is ahead, one which is much better than the past year, which was characterized as the worst in theatrical history.

The Hippodrome, which is generally regarded as the barometer of conditions in the theater, has shown the largest advance sale for its opening in several years during the last week. At the box office there it was said that the buying has jumped 15 to 20 per cent. over the same sale last year. The large motion picture houses on Broadway, crowded with patrons just when it appeared that the public was losing interest in the movies, indicate that business has increased by the same per cent.

The ticket agencies, which are very sensitive registers of general conditions, considered that the lowering of the price scale to the pre-war \$2.50 standard, which seems to be re-established for most dramatic shows, with a \$1.50 for some musicals, was an important factor in stimulating the return of the public to the theater. A representative of McBride's said, "Ticket buying has increased so much that it looks like a good season."

Lee Shubert pointed out that business is not ordinarily so good this early in the year.

"Of course, theatrical managers are naturally optimistic," he said, "otherwise we wouldn't be in the business. But quite good shows seem to have been produced so far, in comparison to those last fall, and the public seems to be getting back in the habit of going to the theater often. Business in other lines has picked up, moreover. Another reason, I think, is that vaudeville has been stimulated by competition, and better shows are being given here. Good weather this summer has helped very much, also. Altogether it looks like a very big year."

Sam H. Harris, president of the Producing Managers Association, and Charles Dillingham also predicted better times in the theater. Florence Ziegfeld, Jr., has been in the Canadian woods during the last week, but his general manager, Sam H. Harris, pointed out that the "Follies," the barometer of summer theatrical conditions, has not had an empty seat since it opened. Brock Pemberton said the proof of reviving interest is that now a manager can sell out his house for an opening night, whereas last year that never happened.

The first sign of an improvement in attendance came this summer in the stock companies. The Actors Equity Association keeps in close touch with such organizations throughout the country and yesterday Pauline Lord, assistant executive secretary, said the strike situation was the only cloud ahead. In all the film palaces on Broadway recent treatises in William Dore, an 15 to 20 per cent. over last August, according to John C. Fline, an executive of the Famous Players-Lasky Corporation.

GIRLS GO TO WELCOME FATHER, TRAIN KILLS ALL

He Loses Race to Save Little
Daughters on Trestle.

GOVERNOR, N. Y., Aug. 30.—Lila and Madeline Wells set out to meet their father to-night on his way home from work in a quarry near here. They took a route over the New York Central Railroad trestle in Williamstown and Massena.

When they were more than half way across they saw their father, William Wells. He saw his daughters and behind them a fast approaching train that runs between Watertown and Massena. He tried to beat the train to reach the children. He lost the race and all three were killed. The children were 6 and 8 years old.

BURGLAR LEAVES HIS CARD.

Saul Lieberman of 974 Prospect avenue, The Bronx, went downstairs yesterday to open his stationery shop and found a card pinned on the door which said:

BEGGAR ON ROLLERS HAS MOTOR, JEWELS AND LEGS-AT HOME

Stumpy Horton Malone Denies
He Gets \$100 a Day
in Seventh Avenue.

LIVES IN HOTEL SUITE

Evening Clothes Hang in
Wardrobe, but He Rarely
Goes to Theater.

CHAUFFEUR IN TROUBLE

Fails to Pay Lawyer \$116 So
Employer Must Get It Out
of Charitable Dimes.

A beggar whose legs are cut off below the knee pushes himself about on a little platform on rollers every afternoon, rain or shine. In Seventh Avenue between Thirty-third and Forty-second streets.

Sometimes he goes over to Fifth avenue, and he is such a pathetic looking figure and so obviously struggling in the bottommost depths of poverty that the police even on the avenue do not bother him much. They feel sorry for him and turn their heads when he goes past.

Many a tear has been shed over this beggar by soft hearted men and women, and many a coin has rattled into the tin cup which he holds out with a gesture of infinite pathos. It is a magnificent gesture this man has developed; it tells the passerby that while he has pencils for sale he hopes nobody will buy one because if they did he could get no more. And it is seldom that he loses a pencil.

People drop nickels and dimes and quarters into the tin cup, but they get no pencil. But they do get a "thank you" in a faint voice, a voice utterly worn out by poverty and hardship.

"Legs Cut Off by Train."

The name of this beggar is Horton Malone. He will tell you that six years ago his legs were cut off in a railroad accident in Ohio, exactly the same thing that he told six years ago. It is really hard work that he does, sitting there all day on the platform pushing himself about on rollers. He is very hard work, and it is no wonder that when six o'clock comes he is glad to call it a day.

And then does he go home to a hotel, where perhaps a faithful dog awaits him? And does he wash himself up in a hot bath or does he go to bed? He does not. He goes to his room, which is a small room in a hotel, and he sits there all day long. He has a wardrobe full of evening clothes, but he rarely goes to the theater. He has a motor car, but he never drives it. He has a lot of jewelry, but he never wears it. He has a lot of money, but he never spends it.

He climbs into his automobile, which is brought around by his chauffeur to a spot not far from his room. He goes home to his suite in the Hotel Marlborough, where his wife and his mother-in-law greet him. Then he puts on a pair of his evening clothes and goes to his room. He has a lot of money, but he never spends it. He has a lot of jewelry, but he never wears it. He has a lot of money, but he never spends it.

Malone's Chauffeur Arrested.

These things were not known about Malone yesterday, but now they are. The good man did not appear to be particularly keen to have them sent broadcast. But some time ago a chauffeur, who said his name was George Morrison, was arrested with a man and a woman in an automobile at Broadway and Eighty-second street. It was said by the police that narcotics were found in the car.

The man and the woman were released, but Morrison spent a day in jail for observation. By means of a blood test the police learned that he was not a drug addict, and he was released pending further investigation. It was at this time that Morrison's chauffeur was arrested. He was employed by Horton Malone and was a particular pathetic beggar who sells lead pencils and listens to the music of the gramophone in his tin cup. He was arrested with a man and a woman in an automobile at Broadway and Eighty-second street. It was said by the police that narcotics were found in the car.

Mr. Frank said for money which he said was due him and on Monday obtained a judgment for \$116 against Horton Malone. He was without funds and having referred the lawyer to the man who employed him as a chauffeur. The same day George J. Hirsch, city marshal, arrested a man who had only one leg, an excellent suite at the Marlborough with his wife and mother-in-law. The automobile was seized to satisfy the judgment.

Generous Souls Call on Him.

Callers at the Marlborough last night questioned Malone regarding the judgment and the circumstances, and the group included a man who had only one leg, an excellent suite at the Marlborough with his wife and mother-in-law. The automobile was seized to satisfy the judgment.

Others also had come from time to time dropped dimes into the tin cups. All were able to recognize the beggar as Malone. He lay in a bedroom off the main hall, and he was a very pathetic looking figure. He had a lot of money, but he never spends it. He has a lot of jewelry, but he never wears it. He has a lot of money, but he never spends it.

South Russia Revolt Reported by Berlin.

LONDON, Aug. 31 (Associated Press).—A dispatch to the Daily Mail from Berlin says a report has been received in the German capital that the Odessa Soviet, has purged itself of Bolshevism, proclaimed its independence of Moscow and called upon all citizens to unite against the "Communist usurpers."

The report says that the whole of South Russia has joined with Odessa and that the revolution has been attended by bloody encounters.

WASHINGTON MAKES OVERTURE TO RUSSIA

Would Send Commission to
Study Conditions for
Future Action.

RECOGNITION NOT MEANT
Krasine Suggests Russian En-
voys Make Similar Study
in United States.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 30 (Associated Press).—Steps have been taken by the United States looking to the dispatch to Russia of a technical commission to survey conditions there, but without authority to negotiate any agreement binding upon the United States.

This was revealed to-day by the State Department. Informal communications are in progress between Ambassador Haughton at Berlin and Krasine, Soviet Minister of Foreign Trade and Commerce, at Moscow. The State Department announced that "there has been no question at any time of sending any commission to Russia other than an economic commission of experts to investigate and report." The proposed commission in no way is to be regarded as a step toward recognition of the Soviet Government.

Always Ready to Inquire.

Italy, Belgium, Great Britain and Japan already had proposed investigation into the economic situation in Russia. When the conference was called to discuss Russian affairs at The Hague in June Secretary Hughes declined the invitation, but advised the nations that this Government "has always been ready to join in arranging for an investigation of the economic situation in Russia and the necessary remedies."

Reports that Russia would consent to the proposal that an American investigation be sent to Russia were based only on a reciprocal basis were believed to be unsatisfactory to officials in Washington. It was said that the suggested American commission would not be sent to Russia until the Russian Government had agreed to a reciprocal commission from Russia to visit the United States.

Three Plans Possible.

Moscow, Aug. 30 (Associated Press).—Informal overtures made recently by the American Government broached the question of sending a commission to Russia to investigate the economic situation in Russia and the necessary remedies.

There were three possible methods, said Mr. Krasine. If America desired to send a commission to Russia, it would be on the basis of reciprocity. The commission would be sent to Russia and the Russian Government would send a commission to the United States.

If the commission were merely an investigating body, then Russia would receive it only on a basis of reciprocity. The commission would be sent to Russia and the Russian Government would send a commission to the United States.

Mr. Day said that a tentative concession to operate one of the largest Baku oil fields on a contracting basis had been proposed by the Russian Government. The details are to be worked out at further conferences.

BOLSHEVIKI WILL TREAT WITH BRITISH COMPANY

Krasine Going to Berlin to
Settle Damage Claim.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK HERALD.
Copyright, 1922, by THE NEW YORK HERALD.
Moscow, Aug. 30.—Leonid Krasine, Soviet Commissioner for Foreign Affairs, is going to Berlin for the purpose of settling a damage claim against the British company, chairman of the board of directors of the Russia Asiatic Corporation, Ltd., who arrived in Berlin recently from Moscow.

Mr. Krasine said, "America seems to be boycotting us." He said that a tentative concession to operate one of the largest Baku oil fields on a contracting basis had been proposed by the Russian Government. The details are to be worked out at further conferences.

FATHER HAS '13' SUPERSTITION

CAMDEN, N. J., Aug. 30.—John Skolick, policeman, expressed regret to-day that it wasn't twins when he became a father for the fifteenth time to-day.

Two of his children died and the little girl who just arrived makes the thirteenth child in the Skolick family.

BROKER IS ARRESTED AS \$300,000 DILLON CRASH IS REVEALED

Former Employee of Firm
Tells of Mythical Tales
to Gain Traders.

'DAMN FOOL,' HE ADMITS

Toohill, a Stoneham Graduate,
Did Not Know if Con-
cern Had Dime or \$1,000.

MYSTERIOUS 'K' BOBS UP

Backer of Company Called
'Dandy Phil,' Who Was Ab-
solved in Arnstein Case.

Augustus F. Toohill, who said he is now a customer's man for L. J. Fitzgerald & Co., 67 Exchange place, testified yesterday before Peter B. Olney, Jr., referee in the bankruptcy of Dillon & Co., stock brokers of 32 Broadway, that he ran the affairs of that concern for the last two months of its existence knowing so little about the business that he now considers himself as having been "a damn fool."

As he stepped from the witness chair John Hartigan, chief of police of Amsterdam, N. Y., arrested him upon a charge of grand larceny brought by the Montgomery county Grand Jury, based upon his activities while connected with Dillon & Co. He will be taken to Montgomery county to explain to a jury why R. E. Crawford of Amsterdam, a customer of Dillon & Co., complains that he gave the brokers good money for stock he never received.

\$1,200 Assets in Furniture.

Keyes Winter, 30 Broad street, trustee in bankruptcy, who conducted the examination, revealed that, whereas the statement at the time of the bankruptcy, September, 1921, set forth liabilities of \$50,000 and no assets he has been able to realize \$1,200 in assets from the firm's furniture, but has discovered total liabilities now running to \$300,000. His examination also showed an interest chain of relationship running through the personnel of various broker firms, some out of business and some still functioning.

Not the least astounding part of the case is that in the brief period of one year the failed company appears to have gathered in the alleged \$300,000, which has every prospect of becoming a total loss to customers.

The concern began in September, 1920, as William J. Dunn & Co., according to Mr. Keyes, its guardian angel being "Dandy Phil," who was whom the public became familiar to some extent during the "Nicky" Arnstein trial, when Kastel demonstrated that he was not "wanted" by walking into the District Attorney's office and demanding in vain that he be arrested.

His last public appearance was in February of this year, when Earl Brown, an actress, complained that "Dandy Phil" had neglected to pay \$5,000 on a \$12,500 note he had given her in a stock transaction.

In March, 1921, it appears, Mr. Dunn got out and Daniel Dillon, said to be the son of a St. Louis judge, assumed charge and continued the firm's business as Dillon & Co. with Kastel still in the background. In July, Mr. Dillon found cause to make a trip West from which he is alleged not to have returned until after the bankruptcy, leaving Mr. Toohill, in his own words, "to mind the store."

Toohill gave his own picture of how he "minded" it in his testimony, which was that he signed the checks, but did not know what they were for or whether they were cashed or not. He said that the cashier showed him a draft he "wouldn't know whether the damn thing was right or wrong," and the day it could be told you whether there was a dime in the bank or a thousand.

"How much money did Dillon & Co. get away with all together?" Mr. Winter asked.

"I never knew how much money was ever taken," Toohill replied.

Toohill admitted further that he signed letters bearing the name of "Daniel Dillon" and was chased down the street by a mob. One of the Illinois Miners Union already has notified every means at its command to the defense of any and all its members that may be indicted in connection with the trouble at the strike mine of the Southern Illinois Company," said Mr. Farrington. Our legal force has been put on the ground for some time and I am here to-day in company with Vice-President Harry Fishwick and Secretary-Treasurer Walter Nesbit so that we may inform ourselves as to exactly what has been going on in the interest of our members.

"We intend to keep closely in touch with trials of such of our men as may be indicted and our visit to Marion at this time is so that we may keep ourselves informed as to the very inception of the litigation and follow the litigation closely as it progresses."

The Illinois Miners Union will spare no expense in defending its members," Attorney-General Brundage after reading the statement of Farrington said.

"I am rather surprised at Mr. Farrington's statement that the union proposes to defend every one indicted. I think he has a misapprehension of the purpose of this prosecution."

"The prosecution, representing the people, is not assailing the miners' union, nor is the prosecution a partisan to the dispute between the operators and miners."

Continued on Page Two.

PEOPLE TO PAY \$1,190,000,000 AS COST OF THE COAL STRIKE

Special Dispatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD.
New York Herald Bureau,
Washington, D. C., Aug. 30.

WHAT will the strike in the anthracite strike THE NEW YORK HERALD put this question to several coal experts in departments of the Government and the representatives of coal operators and labor organizations.

The most conservative estimate of the cost to the people at large spread over the year from April, 1922, when the strike began, to April 1, 1923, placed the toll in terms of money at \$1,190,000,000, while highest estimates of the ultimate cost placed it at \$1,500,000,000. The minimum cost tabulated below is based on conservative figures given by one of the outstanding coal experts of the country:

Loss in wages to 400,000 miners who would have earned \$750 each during the shutdown.....	\$300,000,000
Loss to operators in profits and overhead during strike period.....	40,000,000
Extra cost of coal to general consumers, railroads and public utilities, which paid an average of \$1 a ton for 100,000,000 tons since April 1.....	100,000,000
Coal hauling railroads place their freight revenue losses over the strike period at.....	300,000,000
Payment of at least \$1 a ton increase in price on 300,000,000 tons consumed from now to April 1, 1923.....	300,000,000
Total of items cited.....	\$1,190,000,000

INDICTMENT IS FOUND IN HERRIN MASSACRE

Action Hastened as Miner Is
Preparing to Leave Slaugh-
ter Scene.

OTHERS DUE TO BE HELD

Farrington, Union Chief, on
Scene to Spare No Expense
in Men's Defense.

Continued on Page Two.

ANTHRACITE STRIKE IS EXPECTED TO END BEFORE DAY IS OVER

Only Issue Unsettled Is
Duration of Old Wage
Schedule.

CONFERENCES GO ON

District Presidents Reach
Philadelphia on Summons
From Lewis.

SOFT COAL PEACE SIGNED

Vivid Change Is Observed in
a Chain of Villages—Mer-
chants Rejoice.

Continued on Page Two.

Special Dispatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD.
Philadelphia, Aug. 30.—S. J. P. of the anthracite coal strike within twenty-four hours was the forecast to-night by men in close touch with both sides, while the operators were holding a secret meeting in the Ritz-Carlton and mine underwriters were in conference at the Bellevue-Stratford.

According to the best reports obtainable the operators have completely abandoned their demand for arbitration. The only important question still to be determined is said to be the length of the term for which the old wage scale shall be restored.

To all appearances the miners still were holding out to-night for a contract at the old rate to run until March 31, 1924. If that is accepted by the operators it will mean a complete victory for the union.

First indications that a settlement was in sight came when it was learned that following the all night conference ending early this morning in Washington, John L. Lewis, international president of the United Mine Workers, telegraphed the hard coal district presidents to come to this city.

To Discuss Compromise.
District Presidents Kennedy, Golden and Brennan arrived here to-night and went into conference with Mr. Lewis and Philip Murray, international vice-president. Just before the meeting Mr. Lewis announced that they were to discuss the so-called compromise plan put forth by Senator Pepper, but that nothing whatever would be said about it tonight.

Confirmation of the reports current in Philadelphia that operators had abandoned arbitration demands was obtained in dispatches from Wilkes-Barre, where the Rev. J. J. Connelley, pastor of St. Mary's Roman Catholic Church, predicted the end of the strike.

Father Curran, who was a central figure in the 1902 strike, based his prediction on telephone conversations with Mr. Lewis. He also let it be known that the length of contract is the only issue remaining between men and operators.

Good Reason for Hope.
"With this slight difference between them," he said, "the public has good reason to hope that the strike will be settled within the next twenty-four hours."

Father Curran returned to Wilkes-Barre yesterday following a series of conferences here with Mr. Lewis and other union leaders and Samuel D. Warriner, president of the Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company, and spokesman for the operators.

Mr. Warriner returned to Philadelphia, from his Washington conferences this afternoon. When he reached his apartment he said no meeting of operators would be held to-day, indicating there might be a session to-morrow.

Later it was learned that W. W. Inglis, W. L. Connelley, W. J. Richards, Mr. Warriner and other operators were in a session of hours to-night at the Ritz-Carlton. Repeated knocks at the door failed to elicit any response and there was no answer to telephone calls.

Mine union leaders refused to go into any discussion of the plan put forth by Senator Pepper for the settlement of the strike. In previous talks, however, the so-called "arbitration" obstacle was considered as merely the operators' alternative to the long contract demanded by the miners.

In other words, the real stumbling block to settlement has been the difference of opinion as to how long the contract should run. Miners objected to arbitration mainly because they were put under fire by the term.

Operators were quite willing to sign until next March under the old rate, so some circles it was believed the move was willing to sign to that date with the arbitration provision left open. That at least was what the miners believed.

Such a contract, in the opinion of the miners, would give the operators a checkmate to the miners' nothing.

Ask Longer Contract.

Miners felt that they should have a contract running a year and several months to compensate them for the idle time. Therefore, they have held out for such a contract. That is the one point left open in Senator Pepper's plan. Presumably it was the one point discussed to-night at the meeting of the operators.

For the present it may be said that the miners are not particularly interested in how others expect to fix future wage rates if they can get the old scale thereafter left open. That at least was what the miners believed.

Soft Coal Strike Is History.

Pittsburgh, Aug. 30 (Associated Press).—The bituminous coal strike of the Pittsburgh district became history to-night.

Representative Rayburn (Tex.) opened debate on the Winslow bill to-day by declaring that at that time no point of difference was the length of time the agreement to be entered into should run. The operators wanted it to terminate next April and Lewis insisted upon April, 1924. Other differences were composed.

Expected settlement of the anthracite strike has led officials to devote their attention almost entirely to the railroad situation. Attorney-General Daugherty stated that everything possible to check sabotage and lawlessness would be done and efforts would be centered on protecting the railroads and workers who wished to remain on the job.

He said it probably was unconstitutional and if such legislation could be passed under the welfare preamble anything could be done under it, and the rest of the document could be dispensed with. President Harding, he said, was put forward as a conservative who could